The Undergraduate.

VOL V. MIDDLEBURY, VT., SEPTEMBER, 1879. NO. 1.

A TRAGICAL TALE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF CHAMISSO.

["*Haec fabula docet*" that silly people who strive after certain impracticable reforms which tilt against the nature of things, effect only their own disquiet.]

There was a man whose heart was wrung
To think his queue behind him hung,
He fain would have it elsewhere.

"But how?" he with himself reflected,
"I'll turn around, 'tis thus effected"—
The queue it hangs behind him.

So sharp about he turneth, and
Just as it stood, it still doth stand,—
The queue it hangs behind him.

Then quick he turns the other way,
—In spite of all he still must say,
The queue it hangs behind him.

To right, to left, again he turns,
—In vain! This only fact he learns,
The queue it hangs behind him.

Nor findeth he the least relief
In whirling like a top; in brief,
The queue it hangs behind him.

And lo! he turneth ever still,
And thinks—'at last it surely will—"
But the queue it hangs behind him.

E. H. H.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLOR-SENSE.

One of the latest and most curious uses for which the ancient languages have been employed is to show the origin of the color-sense in men. Arguments have been drawn from the Hindoo language, the Hebrew scriptures, and the Homeric poems to show that men were not originally endowed with the power to distinguish colors, but that this power was developed in them at a later period in their history. This theory has been advanced and defended by Mr. Gladstone and by a certain German scholar.

A book has been recently published in English which maintains that the power to recognize and distinguish colors has, to a certain extent, been possessed by men from the first, and was received by them from their quadrumanous ancestors. Which of these theories is correct or which is based on true scientific principles, it would be presumptuous for me to say, yet both seem interesting and in a certain degree probable.

It is hardly credible that rainbows were never formed in the heavens before the one which appeared after the exodus from the ark; yet that is spoken of as the first one that appeared, or at least the first one that Noah had observed. It is difficult to think that the law of refraction and reflection of the sun's rays when they shine on falling water has not existed without change during all time. On the other hand it does not seem possible that such phenomena could have passed unnoticed by men; but that they did fail to notice such appearances seems far more probable than that there was then a change in one of the fundamental laws of nature. It does not seem to me incredible that primitive men failed to distinguish differences in colors which many are now unable to recognize. These are for aught I know as distinguishable as others which are readily discriminated. Besides, many people are perfectly color-blind, to whom all colors seem the same. From these facts it seems that the color-sense may not have been an original endowment, but may have been acquired by a slow development which is still wanting in some and incomplete in all.

The opposite theory is that originally there was no great variety in colors. Variegated and highly colored flowers were unknown. The earth was covered simply with verdure. Flowers were propagated chiefly by insects and the color-sense was developed in insects according as colors were multiplied in flowers on which insects

fed. By the law of natural selection the brightest colored flowers attracted the insect and the pollen which it carried away fertilized other flowers, thus propagating the different brilliant hues. Each was a help to the other. The bright colors in the flower developing the color-sense in the insect and,in turn,the insect propagating the colors of the flower. If this was a fact we may reasonably infer that the same process is going on still.

As the color-sense in insects was developed by flowers on which insects fed, so, according to the author it was developed in birds and in animals and in the progenitors of man by fruits on which they fed, fruits bearing unearly the same relation to the color-sense in vertebrates that flowers did in insects. Animals were especially attracted by fruits having a brilliant color.

This theory has not yet been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, but it does seem to have quite a degree of probability. The greatest difficulty is to see how in the case of flowers propagation first commenced, as the author claims that originally there were no flowers, only verdure, and that by some means or other the first flowers appeared. After that the wind and insects acted the part of a fertilizing medium. When flowers had once appeared we should expect an indefinite increase in their number and variety, for it has been demonstrated that endless combinations and varieties can be formed by cross-fertilizing, and this is now carried so far that almost any desired color or variety can be obtained by proper attention.

Man, wherever he has been found, even in most degraded conditions, has shown a fancy for high colors, thus evincing that he had a sense of color, and this has been the case clear back to prehistoric times. It seems natural to suppose that brilliant and gaudy colors were noticed more by primitive minds because savages have always shown a fancy for such and as they have advanced in civilization high colors for ornamental purposes have fallen into disrepute A marked difference is, I think, noticeable in any community. The lower and more ignorant classes show a preference for brighter colors than the more cultivated. Children also take unbounded delight in bright colors, as red topped boots and red dresses, which older people care nothing about.

I think the same thing is noticeable now that the author said about our supposed quadrumanous ancestors, *i. e.*, that they were attracted by brilliantly colored fruit. Those fruits which have a silvery or golden appearance are more inviting to us than rusty and dull looking fruit. How much this tends to develop the color-sense in us it is difficult to say. It certainly could not affect us now so much as it did primitive beings, because there are now so many other more striking objects which in this respect take their place. These theories suggest a great deal of interesting speculation. There is a great field for drawing analogies. By considering these carefully we may be led to the truth. H. M. P.

PROGRESS UNIVERSAL.

So often has our own century been the theme of long-winded orators, so often have its praises been sounded by flowery rhetoricians and vainglorious poets, that we seem to have almost concluded that it is renowned above all others for its contributions to human advancement. And from these effusions we might well suppose that the ninteenth century is the shining goal toward which all the ages have been blindly groping; that it is destined to rear tha vast edifice of human progress from its very foundation and to have it, a golden palace, for the dwelling place of the generations.

Indeed, as we take a hasty view of the achievements of our century in art, science, literature and labor in its every form, we are moved to join in the general cry of admiration. The massive engine, skirting cliffs where it seemed that the foot of man could never find a resting place, the mighty steamer, in defiance of the tempest,

threading the ocean with a speed which of old belonged only to the fabled chariot of the sea-god, the mower and the reaper, shearing the fields of their waving wealth, the telegraph, outspeeding with its messages the winged feet of Hermes, the phonograph with its yet undeveloped possibilities, the sciences, exploring fields which had been thought inaccessible to man; these are some of the wonderful sights which meet our admiring glance and fill us with amazement. As we gaze on this living panorama and remember how much the nineteenth century has contributed to this glorious scene, we are led to exclaim, "O happy and blessed age, to have wrought so well for human improvement! Shalt thou not be famous above all others?"

But we must not be content with this first hasty glance. Before we thus award the palm to our own century, we must study the history of human progress; we must know what other ages have done. We must judge fairly, though the decison be not as we would wish. Tell us, all ye boastful babblers, what has the nineteenth century done, that she should be placed at the head of the long roll of the ages? Great as have been her triumphs, what one has she gained, what one could she have gained by her own unaided efforts? Do ye point to her thousand machines, wrought out of senseless iron and steel to do the bidding of man? Or to those iron threads which bind the land together and send its heart-throbs to its remotest parts? Or to the treasures of science which she has brought up from their resting place?

Ah, but whence came the power to work the shapeless iron ore into those bright and moving forms? For ages men have possessed it, but how did they acquire it? It must have come by patient toil, toil, perhaps, that lasted for centuries. And those men who won from nature this long-sought treasure, wrought a greater deed than all the inventors of our age; for they created that by which alone could our countless inventions have come into being. Take the steam-engine; how did men learn the power of steam, or how did they learn even to produce steam at all? Simply enough, you may say, by applying heat to water and watching the result. But whence, again, the power of creating heat? Or, knowing of steam and its power, how came they by all those countless principles of matter which enabled them to apply it as a motive force? Whence came all this knowledge, whence could it have come, save from the patient efforts of men—from their long and untiring struggle with the forces of nature?

As we look at other invention and discoveries, we see that the steam-engine is but the type of all. For all were founded upon principles which had been discovered by the patient search of man and which were essential to the new achievement.

It is true that our century has been eminently the age of great inventions—of the creation of machines of new and strange forms and of wonderful power. But great as have been the inventions and discoveries of the nineteenth century, they have tended to the convenience of man rather than to his comfort. True we could hardly bear to part with the telegraph, the steamboat and the labor-saving machines, because we have enjoyed them so long. But, if we were deprived of all the countless inventions and discoveries of our century, we might still live in perfect comfort, furnished with all that is necessary for our bodily, mental and moral welfare. Imagine a savage, naked, unsheltered and dependant for his support on what nature throws within reach of his hands; with intellect uncultivated and moral nature little better than that of the brutes around him; then imagine this savage placed in the midst of the comforts and luxuries which existed centuries before we were dreamed of, and reflect that all this change was wrought by the past. Then, standing in the presence of all these monuments of the dead centuries, boast, if you can, of the works of your own.

We would not underrate the achievements of

the nineteenth century; she had a noble task to perform, and nobly is she performing it. But we must remember that, glorious as is the path she is treading, it was opened to her only by the faithful toil of the past. And we must also remember that, as she surpasses all the past in the greatness of her creations, so may the future surpass her.

Human progress is a vast structure. Ages ago, in the cold and dusky recesses of the earth, men laid the foundation. Their work is unseen, but on it all depends. Successive centuries have come, and wrought their task, and perished. Our own is striving bravely, but she may not see the end. Ages and ages after she has passed away and is forgotten, the work will still go on, never pausing, never flagging, as long as man shall have power to toil.

THE POSITIVE BOY.

There is a period in the life of every boy when he decides to become a pirate and plow the raging main, or live and fight the Indian on the open prairie, where no schools or books can trouble him. When at their age, he is apt to to think that the old man (as he designates the pater familias,) never could have been a boy, and really don't know much. Perhaps after he has been suffering under the twig or strap with his father at the other end of it, he thinks bitter things of the old gentleman, but the moment a playfellow says anything out of sympathy, derogatory to the old gentleman's character or disposition, his youthful ire is at once aroused, and he makes him take it back. He is always positive, whether he knows anything about the question under consideration or not, and advances arguments lacking in both logical correctness and common sense. Arguments have no effect upon him unless they are of a physical nature. He does not see the use of going to school; what good are fractions going to do him? he isn't going to be a teacher. What's the use of saying *Mensa. Mensæ?* that don't do him any good. The position of driver on the village coach has more charms for him than anything in the professional line.

He grows, if possible, more positive as he grows in years. Perhaps he has visions of college life, and after awhile takes hold of things with more earnestness, and when he comes upon the graduating stage of his fitting school he has an oration that grapples with problems of Science, Art, Philosophy and Religion. When he is off at last, and has to mingle with fellow students and stand on his own bottom, he begins to wish for a little of his father's advice, and thinks that some of his ideas were pretty sound after all. As a Freshman he is positive about eveything outside of the class-room; as a Sophomore not quite so sure; as a Junior not as certain as he was; and as a Senior probably begins to think that there are two sides to almost every question.

When he leaves his little college world, he keeps growing less positive in his ideas, and more cautious in making his assertions. He is glad to go to his old father's now for advice. The gray head filled with the fruits of years of experience, fruits that were bitter to him in his boyhood, are agreeable to him now; he thinks the old gentleman is pretty smart, and as months and years with their ever changing features pass, his affection for him grows stronger, and his sound advice is always welcome. There are some wonderful men who have never experienced this common development; but it is true of the great number.

The man starts positive in regard to everything, and it is only when he has added to his scanty knowledge, or heard great men discussing questions which were perfectly plain to his mind and bringing forward arguments of which he had never dreamed, and which come only from men of letters, that he appreciates the saying of the wise old philosopher, that "he is the wisest man who is aware of how little he knows."

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

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EDITORIAL.

ONCE more the UNDERGRADUATE sends greeting to its patrons and friends. With this issue be gins its fifth volume and the editors have every reason to predict a prosperous year for the paper. The UNDERGRADUATE will work in the future, as it has done in the past, for the best interests of the college and students, and with their earnest co-operation we feel sure that we can be successful in maintaining the position it has held among college publications. We are grateful to the Alumni for the interest they have hitherto manifested in the paper, and shall try to conduct it in such a manner as to merit their approbation.

We intend to make the Personal column more interesting and complete than it has been in the past, and will make every effort to improve it. It is difficult for us to obtain notes concerning our Alumni, and we ask them to send us information of their own whereabouts and business, and whatever knowledge they may possess concerning graduates of Middlebury. We shall keep the Communication column open to students and Alumni,and hope to hear from them especially in regard to college matters—reminiscences of former years, or concerning present events. Our literary columns will be open to the students, and we will gladly publish any articles which are considered suited to its pages.

The paper is now on a strong financial basis, and judging from present indications there will be a considerable balance in our favor at the end of the year. We ask for generous criticism from our readers. They must not expect the power of an Emerson in our literary essays,or editorials; or the grace of Longfellow in our poetical effusions. But we hope that when the coming year is ended they will not be able to say that the UNDERGRADUATE has depreciated in our hands.

A HABIT of procrastination is apt to grow upon students although at first they allow this habit to creep in unwittingly, and to gain possession of their inclinations slowly perhaps, but surely. There are many who can testify to the inconvenience which necessarily results from such a course. In no department is this shown more clearly than in rhetorical exercises. When a man finds himself unprepared as the day for showing himself draws near, he is unwilling to make a poor display and straightway gets put over. The result of course is double work, and perhaps

the more burdensome it becomes the more unwilling he is to to undertake it, and gets put over again. The Professor cannot compel a man to speak when he has nothing to say, although the opinion is current that occasionally some one accomplishes the feat. The easiest way to avoid all trouble and inconvenience which arises from postponing work of this character, is to be on hand. Even if one does not do so from principle, he may for convenience.

The experience of all will uphold us in saying, that the man who is prompt and studies systematically has more leisure in which to enjoy himself than he who is forever postponing. The former can take his recreation without being haunted by a ghostly sheet of paper waiting to be filled; while the latter must necessarily have visions of double work, which mar his enjoyment in some degree. When a man is prompt and has worked well,he has the satistaction of knowing that his marks are as good as he can make them,and that he is not docked for lost time. We would not be understood to mean that high marks are the *summum bonum* to be derived from college work; for these may be obtained, as in some cases they have been, without superior knowledge or honest work. But as a general rule when a man marks well he deserves the marks, and when he works faithfully will obtain them. But he may leave college with his head full of Greek roots and Latin verbs, as totally unfit for active life, as he was when he first began his studies. There is surely something to be learned in college besides a mere knowledge of distinctions without a difference, or the value of x in an equation composed by some confirmed puzzler. Here a student may acquire a culture which is an invaluable aid to his future prosperity, and in the study of human nature in various phases, gain an independence and a knowledge of men, which will carry him safely over many a rough place. When these two courses of study are well planned and well carried out, a student can feel that the results of his course are invaluable, unless in the pursuit of one study he has neglected the other.

We ask the privilege to discuss in these columns certain matters which have come to the notice of all in college during the last three months. We speak of these things with due respect to all concerned. At the last annual examination some students were so unfortunate as to fail to pass in some studies. Accordingly they were conditioned in those branches. Most of them removed their conditions satisfactorily at the appointed time, but some after a generous trial were unable to pass. These according to rules which we have understood ever since we have been a member of the college, could not have another chance and would be compelled either to fall back one year, or abandon college entirely, or transfer their relations to some other college. One of these things all expected would be done, but this did not prove to be the case. After several faculty meetings in which we imagine there was some warm discussion, it was decided to grant two weeks more for a preparation for a new trial which if passed successfully would promote the aspirants to an advanced standing. During this time, of course, they are excluded from the studies and recitations of their old class.

Now, we believe in lenience and in generons dealing. We like the young men and would like to have them retained in the college,but the question arises "What do conditions mean?" We have always tried to avoid them because we have been afraid of them. Are they anything to be dreaded and avoided, or are they a mere shadow of something whose substance has well nigh vanished? Does removing a condition resolve itself simply into a question of time,or do the Faculty think that the students are so scared by their past experiences that preparations for examinations will hereafter be so thorough that conditions will be unnecessary? These young men have had ample time to prepare themselves for a vig-

orous examination in their deficient branches, but they have failed to do it and the Faculty say, "we will give you two weeks in addition to your two months." This seems like a lowering of the standard of requirements which we have always prided ourself in and on account of which we have always been free to recommend this institution to young men seeking for a college home. This departure seems also like a dangerous precedent which will inculcate laziness and indifference to those things which ought to be held in vivid apprehension. If sub-freshmen should try to pass an examination for admission at an institution like this and should not show a satisfactory acquaintance with the branches required and the faculty should say to them, "You are not quite fitted to enter yet, but if you will study hard for two weeks and pass then we will accept you," we say that an institntion which would do this would be severely criticised. We can see little difference between such a proceeding and the one under consideration. We have been gratified to know that young men who have presented themselves for admission to our college and have shown themselves to be notably deficient, have not been admitted, and when we heard unpleasant reflections on our college by those interested in other institutions we could touch our hat and say, "our standard is as high as yours."

It gives us pain to see anything like the lowering of the standard. We want to feel that our institution will not dally with deficiences in students. We want to feel that to go through Middlebury college means something. We want to be sure that any young man of whatever connections will receive his just deserts whether of praise or blame, and that if he cannot fulfill reasonable requirements he will not be retained. The great need of our college is more students and she ought to have them, but let us not see any inclination to get or keep students by degrading her professed standard of requirements. Give us reason for confidence and we in turn will give you support.

THE subject of a song book is again being agitated. Our college has not been represented in any of the various editions of the "*Carmina Collegensia*" because there has been no regular collection of songs of Midd., and it has not by the students been considered of sufficient importance to cause them to appoint a committee to make such a collection, About eleven years ago a start was made in such an undertaking, but the one who was the main dependence graduating, left the matter in charge of those were not equal to the emergency, and the attempt failed. During the past few years the interest has been increasing, and at the college meeting of September it found expression in the appointing of an executive committee of three, Murkland '81, Rowland '82, and Churchill '83, who are to have general supervision of the publication of a local collection of songs. This plan will of course involve more expense of time and money than the other, but it will be of more benefit to the college, and will be cheaper for the many friends of Midd., to whom the greater part of the "*Carmina Collegensia*" would be of little or no interest. We believe the plans of the committee are not as yet fully matured, but that they hope to have a book of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pages, a size more generally convenient than the more common size. The collection is to include selections of musical and literary merit, as well as the more characteristic "college songs." For this purpose a literary and a musical committee will be chosen to decide on the merits of submitted production. It is desirable that as many new songs as possible be inserted, and to that end the committee request the Alumni to interest themselves in the project, and help it along by contributing original words or music, or both. It will, of course, be impossible to make application to each graduate individually, and it should not be necessary for the probable effects of the matter on the institution itself, as well as on the student, are so obvious that no urging should be required. As a good omen we may mention that

before the meeting adjourned one student pledged an amount equal to one-twentieth of the probable cost. As it is intended to publish some of the songs in the UNDERGRADUATE, communications may be addressed to the committee or the UNDERGRADUATE.

REVIEWS.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for October presents an interesting table of contents. Lovers of music will be particularly interested in the paper on Giacomo Meyerbier, by W. F. Athrope. There is a sound solid article under the head of "Foreign Trade no cure for Hard Times." Principal Shairpe, of Edinburgh, contributes a fine essay on "Burns and Scotch Song before Him." Lovers of art will find an engaging paper on "The Venus of Milo." In this article is described the discovery of this wonderful work of art, and reasons are shown why it is held in such esteem. "The House of McVicker" is a most interesting story. Beautiful poems are contributed by Aldrich, T. S. Collier, Katherine Lee Bates and C. M. A. Winslow. "A Day at Windsor," by Richard Grant White is written in the author's most engaging style. "Irene the Missionary" is nearly completed.

Scribner for October begins with an article entitled "The Camp of the Carbonates, or Ups and Downs in Leadville," which gives an interesting and accurate description of this wonderful mining city, its rapid growth and wealthy mines. "Haworth's" is concluded in this number and it is praise enough to say that the conclusion is as well planned and strongly drawn as every part of the story has been. "The Unknown Ship," "Widowed," "Her Conquest," "Sleep of Years," "The New Year," and five fine poems in "Bric a Brac" comprise poetry in this number. "Dick" is a powerful story well told· "Field Sports in Minnesota" is a paper which will be interesting to all sportsmen. There are other papers and stories which are up to the high standard of *Scribners Mouthly*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Messrs. Editors :

It is a source of regret to many of the students that the old custom of class day celebrations has well nigh disappeared from Middlebury. Not many years ago each class looked foward with pleasurable anticipations to the time when the tree should be planted, which was to be a lasting monument to their class, and year by year, as it grew in size, become an ever increasing ornament to the campus. When the tree was planted, orations and poems were delivered, songs were sung, and the whole performance ended in a jolly class supper. This custom was one of great pleasure to all concerned and why it ceased to exist so suddenly, is something of a mystery, since college boys are generally loath to give up this fun. It seems a pity to do away with this custom which forms in the minds of Alumni of former years, one of the pleasantest features of their college life. There is no reason why the custom can not be renewed, there is no excuse for doing away with it. The only thing that Middlebury College needs is a larger number of students, and the way for her to obtained them is through the students which she already has. If they will only be more ready to keep up old traditions, will show more interest in the institution aside from her text books (and this they can do without injury to their standing), young men who are intending to pursue a college course, will be more ready to enter Middlebury in preference to other colleges. All public matters in which the students have interested themselves, have added to the reputation of the college, and have thus helped to draw attention to her, by making her more widely known. It would be well for the students to think about these matters of college celebrations, and to make strenuous efforts to revive old customs of that character. As far as the educational advantages of the college are concerned nothing of blame can be said, nor indeed can the

college be blamed on any other grounds. The point we wish to make is that more interest should be manifested among the students in regard to matters of class and college reunions and celebrations. Let us all try to revive the customs which have been so pleasant. College Hunt day will come very soon, and that will be a good chance for us to begin the "Reformation." Let every one be present at the supper, and we venture to say that they will go away with pleasanter memories of the college even on acocunt of one jolly "college evening." *

Messrs. Editors:

I would like to say a few words in regard to one thing which is considered a very important element in a liberal education and which it seems to me is too little considered by most of us. It is a familiar acquaintance with the English language. I think it is President Elliott who makes this the test of a complete education. If one is able to write and speak the mother tongue with ease and grace he is ranked as an educated man. Yankees have thoughts, but not infrequently they have awkward ways of expressing them. We frequently meet with well-informed people who are at a loss to express their thoughts with good and well-connected language. Such often make an extremely unfavorable appearance and pass for much less than their real value on this account. We are continually meeting men, even college graduates, whose language is simply painful.

It is claimed by some that if one has thoughts he need not worry about expressing them; words will come to fit the thoughts. Without doubt thoughts are the chief thing and naturally clothe themselves with some forms of expression, but whether these forms will be choice and correct is uncertain. If we trust to chance we shall frequently be guilty of using inappropriate as well as vulgar and slang expressions. Guilty do I say? Yes. It is culpable for educated men to distort and degrade their native tongue. Their language ought to be held by them as a sacred boon, and should be guarded by them as vigilantly as the the choice thoughts and the sublime and delicate imaginations it has pictured.

Society demands that those who profess culture shall dispense with vulgarisms in speech as well as in action, that slang shall be repressed. It is also necessary to use words good in themselves and adapted to the thought; in other words, purity and propriety must be regarded. If to these we can add precision we are complete masters of the language.

Very little atttention will convince us how much our language has suffered from a careless use of its words. How many things are expressed by the word "idea?" It is used as synonymous with image, notion, conception, plan, belief, opinion, and so on. Indeed it is startling to see what a vague word it is on account of having been applied so indiscriminately. This is by no means An isolated example of an abused word. Many good words have become almost worthless simply because they are uncertain symbols. Words were made to express definite things and it is just as absurd to try to clothe a thought with a word that does not fit it as it would be to make a child wear its parents clothes without remodeling them. Another thing; to apply a word to a thought which that word does not in itself convey is not expressing that thought, but something else. To apply the word "wheelbarrow" to a coach, buggy, lumber-wagon, and a train of cars would be as sensible as to use the word "idea" as it is popularly used. †?

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Look at our new advertisements.

The Freshmen did not all get out ahead.

The old oaken bucket hangs dry in the well.

How many orations did you write during vacation?

We are glad to see Mr. Powell back in his place looking so well.

Are they the stifled groans of agony, or is it music that we so untimely hear?

Twelve Freshmen.

A single cane rush.

Who wants to buy books?

Is your subscription paid?

Who had tar on his clothes?

They did not all get dropped.

Freshmen's apples — open window — Sophs. Finis.

Dawson, with renewed health, is back in the Senior class.

The S. and P. H. Telegraph Co. is again doing business.

Many of the students spent a good part of their vacation camping.

The judges appointed for the go-as-you-please race, are H. M. Parker, '80, J. C. Harvey and J. L. Barton, '81.

Students will please give their custom to our patron advertisers.

O. G. McIntyre has returned to Dartmouth to complete his course.

John Chapman of '79, is principal of a school in Bridport for the fall.

The new singing books in the Congregational vestry are fully appreciated.

One of the Seniors is taking a course of reading in the *Electric* Magazine.

Senior dignity had a fall the other morning, when a "bolt" presented itself.

A good deal of carpet-whipping and house-cleaning among the students this term.

An organization has been started in town called the "Middlebury Athletic Association."

The latest in the line of advertising is John Chapman's artistic display at the postoffice.

We appreciate the new bridge and pronounce it a decided improvement on the old sickly structure.

"The bridge" ought to have been a sufficient excuse at the opening of the term for tardiness at chapel.

The college choir is fuller this term than ever, and adds much to the interest of our morning exercises.

The Sophs. take undue advantage of the extraordinary demand for horns by some of the tin merchants.

Prof. in Latin: "Who wrote before Plautus, and what did he write?" Junior: "Moses wrote the Pentituke."

Actual experiment has proved that the fiercest dogs in town cannot be made to attack a Sophomore who has a tin horn.

The wasp's nest that was built during the summer over one of the windows of Painter Hall has been demolished, and the window——.

A Freshman speaking of a fellow student and himself, said they were "boom" companions. Let them boom! we like to see such things.

A horse sold at the fair the other day for twenty-five cents and that on time without interest. Cheaper than we can get them at wholesale.

Now when a wasp get up a Senior's coat sleeve he cooly picks him out and puts him under a miscroscope. Such is the discipline of sudy.

F. E. Whipple of '79 has had a severe attack of diphtheria. He is now at Saratoga and we glad to hear that he is rapidly regaining his strength.

Tbe freshman, who bet the treats that a certain horse on the fair grounds would not come in (a-) head first, has since learned that the majority of horses come in that way.

The Freshman have elected the following officers: President, J. B. Felt; vice president, J. B. O'Neil; sec. and treas., S. B. Sheldon; poet, S. M. Foote; orator, J. Stearns; historian, B. F. Churchill; captain, J. B. O'Neil.

The Seniors have elected the following list of class officers: President, J, C. Scofield; vice president, H. M. Parker; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Guernsey; historian, F. M. Baker; poet H. R. Dorr; orator, P. A. Griswold.

The Philadelphian society met in the Philosophical room on Friday evening, the 16th, and elected the following officers for the year: President, P. A. Griswold; vice president, F. S. June; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Ross.

The board of UNDERGRADUATE editors made the following elections: H. R. Dorr, Editor-in-Chief; E. M. Parker, Personal Editor; J. L. Barton, Town and Campus. The managers are J. L. Barton, Harry Boice and Frank June.

R. M. Bailey, of the Register, was thrown from a bicycle a few doys ago and his left arm was badly fractured at the elbow and his right dislocated at the shoulder. He will be laid up for a long time, but he will ride that bicycle yet.

S. M. Foote, who entered the class of '83, was recommended by the examiners for the first congressional district of this state, to Col. Joyce, for the appointment to the cadetship at West Point. He may remain with his class until the spring term.

The Addison County fair, which was held in town the 17th, 18th and 19th, was one of the most successful that has been held for several years. The entries were numerous and the attendance large. The address was given by Rev. Geo. E. Hall of Vergennes.

"I am not as green as most freshman are. I have been about here so much that I am as well posted on college things as the sophs themselves; by the way, do freshman have any particular place to sit in the chapel. 'twould be awkward, you know, to get into the wrong seat."

The Juniors were delayed somewhat at the beginning of the term in procuring their Latin text books. The Formio of Terence is what they wanted, and after attempting to procure them of home publishers they were ordered from England. They are reading Seneca in the meanwhile.

The petition for the introduction of French into the college course, which was presented to the Corporation at their meeting in July, was handed over to the Faculty and left it with them to do as they thought best, and as no favorable opening appeared for it the course will not include French at present.

The line of the American Union Co. was put up through the village on the 16th, and will soon be in opperation. This line extends from New York to Montreal and makes direct connection with the Atlantic cable. It is competition to the Vanderbilt line and will send messages at greatly reduced rates. The office here is to be at the Addison House.

A "go-as-you-please" walking and running match will be held on Saturday, Oct. 4, on the track which was recently staked off on the ball grounds behind the college. A purse has been formed by the students, and the distance to be run is twelve miles in three hours. Any one who can not make twelve miles in the stated time, will not be entitled to a prize.

Many of the students and numerous others visited the jail to examine the hole through which Emery made his escape. He enjoyed only about two days of liberty and was captured on the lake while crossing from Chimney Point. We learn he is to be kept in iron until his trial. It is suggested that the jail bird would be a good character for a "blood-and-thunder" story.

The Freshman who professed so innocently that he did not hear any of the infernal racket made by the Sophs. on a certain piazza, a few nights ago, had better file his nerves a little or he may fail to hear the last trump. We certainly cannot imagine any sounds or combination of sounds better adapted to rouse one from his slumbers than those which this young man failed to hear.

The *Congregatioualist* says of Dr. Hulbert's Baccalaureates: "What we know of the spirit and methods of tneir gifted author, inspire us with the conviction that Middlebury College has claims upon the love and support of the Christian scholars not only of Vermont, but of New England, whose response shall bear fruit in what ever material aid it may need to assure its permanance and its best available power and use."

Prof: "If A stands on shore and B in a boat, and a rope passes between them, what effect does it have on the movement of the boat if both take in rope or only one?" Answered correctly. Prof: "Now what would be the effect on the motion of B's boat if A should get into another boat?" Junior: "None." Prof: "How is that." Junior: "The principle would be the same as if A stood upon the ground, unless his boat was on the water."

The popular opera, "Pinafore," was performed in the Academy Hall, on the evening of the 19th, by the Brandon Musical Union. The house was crowded and the attention of the audience was closely held throughout. Some of the parts were very fine and received the applause which they merited. There was a large chorus which added much to the entertainment. Space will not permit a notice of the various parts and their comparative merits, but, on the whole, much talent and fine taste was displayed and fair satisfaction given.

PLUNDER.

Easy to get wind of—a fan.

The people who have no aim in life do the most shooting.

Jonah is reported to have been the first man who struck oil.—[Springfield Republican.

The independent voter is the man who will drink with all parties.—[Meriden Recorder.

A painter announced in an Irish journal that, among other portrait, he had a representation of "Death as large as life."

A Western paper says that when Joaquin Miller began to write verse, he made "Goethe" rhyme with "teeth," but now makes it rhyme with "dirty."

A gang of burglars who work for seven straight hours to hammer a safe to pieces to secure fourteen cents,know how a country minister feels next day after a donation visit.

An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."—[Ex.

The barber's razor took hold of his beard with a vengeance, when he looked up and said, apologetically, "My dear sir, I came in to get shaved —not to get a tooth pulled!"—[Turner Falls Reporter.

A mud turtle can neither fly, sing, gallop, cry or go blackberrying, and yet, if they are left alone, they get along just as well as the young man who tries to be funny at a lawn party.—[Detroit Free Press.

And now the returned city people write to their country cousins, with whom they have been staying, that they arrived safely, but found the city infected with small pox, which is likely to last all winter.—[Boston Post.

A certain editor was taking a walk one evening with his wife, when she, who was somewhat romatic and an admirer of nature, said:—"Oh, Augustus, just notice the moon." "Can't think of it, my dear, for less than twenty cents a line."

The say that only fifteen sophomores spelt "separate" with three e's at the annuals. Well we are progressing; it is quite awhile since the junior said that the most famous piece of fiction of the fifteenth century was the "Don Cameron." —[Harvard Lampoon.

A very ugly-looking actor was playing in the county a few days ago. In the course of the performance the heroine of the play had to remark: "Ah, you change countenance!" The instant she uttered the sentence a voice from the gallery cried, "Oh, for heaven's sake don't interrupt him! Let him change."

Typographical errors, says an English contemporary, it is well known, will creep into the most carefully printed works; but we were surprised to find it stated in the official list of awards made to British exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition that it was "issued by order of His Royal Highness the Prince of Males." This cannot be taken as a new French title for the Prince, seeing that the list is sent out by the "printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

A Filial Rebuke. Squire Quiverful (who has a large family, to his eldest son)—"These are uncommonly good cigars of yours, Fred; what do they cost you?" Fred—"Sixty shillings a hundred." Squire Quiverful—"Good heavens! what extravagance! Do you know, sir, that I never give more than threepence for a cigar?" Fred—"And a very good price, too! By George, governor, if I had as many children to provide for as you have,I wouldn't smoke at all.".—[London Punch.

PERSONALS.

'18. Rev. William Patton, D. D., died suddenly at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 9th, of congestion of the lungs. He had recently returned from a trip to Europe, and up to the evening of his death had appeared in good health. The funeral services were held in New Haven, Sept. 12th, and his body taken to Hartford for burial on the same day. He left $500 to each of three Missionary Societies, $250 to Middlebury College, and the same amount to Howard University of which his son is president.

'24. Rev. E. W. Plumbe, D. D., who for fourteen years was principal of the school at Potsdam, N. Y., died at East Bloomfield, N. Y., July 12th.

'26. Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Washington, has of late been visiting the people of Portland, among whom he labored for thirty years. He

has preached in several parts of the state and is warmly welcomed by his Maine friends.—*Congregationalist.*

'29. Rev. Truman M. Post, who delivered the address last commencement, has been for some time in the county visiting his friends.

'38. Rev. Byron Sunderland, of Washington, D, C., has been visiting at Shoreham, Vt., where he preached July 20th. He has also preached in Middlebury.

'42. Hon. Milo D. Cooke has been in town to attend the funeral of his brother, Judge Cooke. He resides in Galesburg, Ill., and has not been East before since '65.

'47. Prof. G. N. Boardman and wife, of Chicago Theological Seminary, spent their vacation at Pittsford, Vt.

'48. Rev. J. E. Rankin, of Washington, D.C., as been visiting his former parishioners at St Albans, Vt.

'50. Prof. Hiram Mead, of Oberlin, spent the vacation at Andover, Mass.

'55. Rev. Mr. Hooker spent his summer vacation at Saratoga and the White Mountains.

'57. Judge Dunton has been at Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

'57. H. H. Thomas, of Chicago, was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois. He is highly spokən of as one of the most influential and popular men in that body, taking rank at once among the leading minds there. The general opinion has been expressed that he made the very best speech of the session.

'60. E. C. Sherman has for two years been elected from Chicago as a member of the General Assembly. He also is highly spoken of.

'60. Rev. Henry Higley, of Beloit, Wis., spent the summer in Castleton..

'61. Sylvester Partridge, of Potsdam, was in town through commencement.

'62. Col. Lyman E. Knapp was one of the committee apppointed by Congressman Joyce to examine candidates for appointment to West Point to fill a vacancy which will occur in June 1880. Col. Knapp has been appointed Judge of Probate in the place of Judge Cooke.

'63. R. S. Tuthill has for two terms been city attorney of Chicago.

'64. Prof. Brainerd will supply the pulpit at Pittsford this fall.

'65. H. H. Shaw, who for five years has been principal of Burr & Burton Seminary, has now removed to Northfield, as principal of the school there. His health is much improved.

'66. Julius T. Grinnell has been elected city attorney of Chicago. He succeeds R. S. Tuthill, ('63) who has held the office for the last two years.

'69. Rev. H. J. Parker has left his charge in Bay City, Mich. He is now in Mackinac to recruit.

'69. J. W. Bradshaw is the pastor of a Congregational church, at Batavia, Ill.

'69. R. C. Flagg was in town the other day.

'71. Mr. F. B. Denio, of the last class of Andover Seminary, who has supplied the church in Amherst, N. H., for several Sabbaths, accepts a call to the professorship of Greek and Hebrew in Bangor Theological Seminary.—*Congregationalist*

Mr. Denio has been recently married to Miss Julia Holmes from Stanstead, Canada.

'71. W. E. Howard, principal of the State Normal School at Sbelbyville, Tenn., has been in town.

'71. C. W. Hall and Ed. Davenport were here commencement.

'73. Rev. H. M. Tenney, of Wallingford, Conn., spent his vacation at Granville, Lake George and the Adirondack Mountains.

'73. Rev. Geo. W. Brooks. pastor of the Globe Church, Woonsocket, R. I., spent his vacation in Middlebury.

'73. Rev. W. Utley, of Pontiac, has received a call to to the church at Stanton, and it is understood that it will be accepted. The church invite him with a full knowledge of impending difficulties, and profess to be satisfied.—*Congregationalist.*

'74. C. C. Gove succeeds W. J. Fish as principal of Beeman Academy, New Haven, Vt.

'75. Rev. Lawrence Phelps, of Barton, is in feeble health.

'76 E. H. Baxter goes to Westport, N. Y., this fall, as principal of the Union Graded School there.

'76. Thomas E. Boyce, who has beeu teaching for several years at Aurora, Ill., has been recently married to Miss Lillian Fields of Ferrisburgh, Vt. He has returned with his bride to his western home.

'76. James M. Gifford, principal ot the Academy in Mexico, N. Y., is reported as giving good satisfaction and will remain there another year.

'77. C. B. Moody has been preaching this summer at Cambridge, Vt.

'78. Julius Atwood has been in town for a few days. He goes to the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge' Mass.

'78. W. J. Fish was married last summer to Miss L. M. Randle. He has resigned the principalship of Beeman Academy, New Haven, and has accepted a situation as canvassing agent for Johnson's New Universal Cyclopœdia.

'78. J. W. Flagg is at Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.

'78. Fremont Hamilton is studying medicine with his father in Brandon.

'78. E. E. Rogers has returned to Union Theological Seminary.

'78. W. H. Shaw is assistant principal at Mt. Anthony Seminary, Bennington Center.

'78. J. C. Stapleton is teaching at Guilford Seminary.

'78. W. D. Smith has been in town. He preached in Brandon a few weeks ago.

'79. Ed. Brainerd remains in town.

'79. John W. Chapman is teaching in Bridport.

'79. E. H. Farnsworth is teaching at North Adams, Mass.

'79, H. W. Hulbert has received an appointment from the Educational Bureau at Washington, D. C., to write a report of "English Rural Schools." He sailed from New York, Aug. 15, in the steamship "England." He expects to be absent one year.

'79. F. E. Whipple goes to New York to study medicine this fall.

'79. William Dawson formerly of '79 has entered the class of '80 this year.

'80. Charles Sweet has left college.

'81. Olin Cady has gone to Aurora, Ill., as assistant teacher in his brother's school.

'81. Harry Powers has left college for this year.

'81. Frank Utley will teach another year at Wallingford.

'82. S. A. Barrett has gone to Dartmouth.

'82. E. E. Cowles has entered '83.

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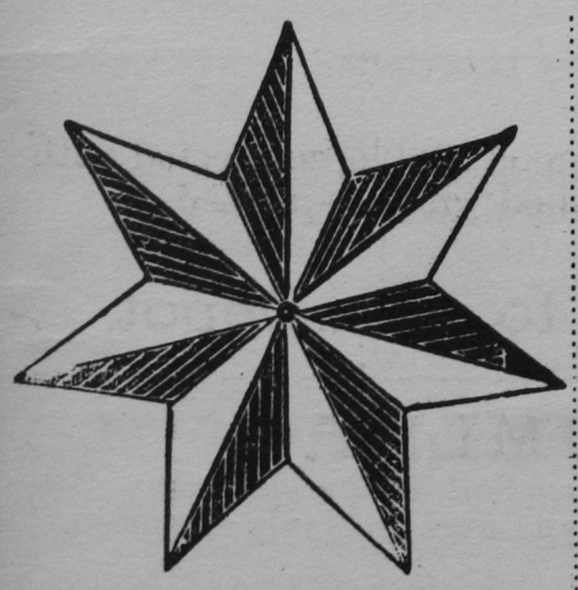

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